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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

GARG, YOGESH C

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

3625

DATE MAILED: 11/08/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/550,583

Applicant(s)

SILVERSTONE ET AL.

Examiner

Yogesh C. Garg

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 August 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-8,10-14,22 and 24-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-8,10-14,22 and 24-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)            | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>3/23/06 &amp; 4/23/06</u>                                     | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Amendment***

1. Applicant's amendment with Remarks received on 8/17/2006 is entered. Claims 1, 8 and 22 are amended. Currently claims 1, 3-8, 10-14,22, and 24-28 are pending for examination.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2.1. The Applicant's arguments with reference to earlier rejection of claims 1, 3-8, 10-14,22, and 24-28 under 35 USC 112, first and second paragraphs are persuasive and hence this rejection is withdrawn.

2.2. Applicant's arguments (see Remarks, pages 10-11) concerning claims 1, 3, 6-7, 8, 10 and 13-14 have been considered but are not persuasive. The applicant argues that Hicks does not teach "the means for obtaining additional information using the system where the additional information is not stored in the database of the collected information. More particularly, Hicks does not teach a system that includes a database that "further includes a plurality of hyperlinks to Information," and "wherein the hyperlink is related to Contract Manufacturing Organization data available from a source outside of the database" as specifically set forth in the claim." The examiner respectfully disagrees. Hicks does teach including a plurality of hyperlinks for suppliers' [CMOs'] websites which are outside of the database and information about the supplier [CMO] can be collected from the supplier website, see at least col.5, lines 11-13, "System server 36 directs customer terminal 32 to display supplier information stored on a supplier terminal 40 or in database 38. ", col.6, line 62-col.7, line 6, "This supplier

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contact information can include, for example, the supplier's name and address, ..... a *hyperlink to the supplier's web site*", and Fig.6 which shows the list of qualified suppliers [CMOs] selected from a list suppliers [CMOs]. Hick's system stores a plurality of hyperlinks of the suppliers [CMOs] and these hyperlinks are related to CMO websites for accessing CMO related information from the CMO website which is outside of the database.

The applicant further argues that Bissonette does not teach these features, and the amended limitations. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). in the instant case, examiner has used combination of the teachings of Hicks and Bissonette to render claims 1 and 8 Obvious.

The applicant argues that "there is no suggestion in the prior art to combine the references of Hicks and Bissonette" and " No motivation is offered, however, of why the person skilled in the art would investigate the system Hicks for the manufacture of designed parts and then be motivated to look to the credit card system of Bissonette for the budget constraint issue. In fact, no motivation exists. The examiner respectfully disagrees. Both the disclosures of Hicks (see Figs.1 & 6 and col.2, line 57-col.3, line 61) and Bissonette (see Figs.1 & 2 and col. 4, line 21-col.5, line 57) are directed to the same field of endeavor, that is electronic purchases using client-server architecture. Bissonette teaches that while making purchases its method and system provides a

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financial control to check if an allocated amount of budget is not exceeded (see col.5, lines 34-57) so that in individual purchaser, that is an employee while making purchases on behalf of his company does not exceed the single purchase limit. It would be obvious to one of an ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to apply Bissonette's teachings in the Hicks' system and method to apply the same financial control, as in Bissonette, on the purchase limits of the customers where those customers are employees of an organization and using Hicks' system and method in searching discounts off the prices of products/services the employees are buying for their organizations.

The applicant also argues that, "In contrast to the present application, the budget constraint of Bissonette is on the credit card company, not the user of the credit". The examiner does not agree because Bissonette clearly states that the budget constraint is applied to check and stop that the purchase transaction being made by an employee does not exceed the company's single purchase limit (see at least col.5, lines 34-57).

In view of the above analysis, rejection of claims 1, 3, 6-7, 8, 10 and 13-14 are sustainable as being unpatentable over Hicks in view of Bissonette.

2.3. Applicant's arguments (see Remarks, pages 11-12) concerning claims 22,24 and 27-28 have been considered but are not persuasive. The applicant argues that Hicks does not teach, " querying the database..., to determine a subset of qualified Contract Manufacturing Organizations from the plurality of Contract Manufacturing Organization data structures," and (2) identifying a particular Contract Manufacturing Organization

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from the subset of qualified Contract Manufacturing Organization capable of providing said desired manufacturing service," as set forth in the amended claims.". The examiner does not agree because Hicks does teach these limitations, see Fig.6 and col.8, line 11-col.9, line 30. Based on the customer's search enquiry Hicks' system and method queries the database and determines a subset of qualified suppliers [CMOs] such as MACY's and STERN's. This subset of qualified suppliers must have met the customer's conditions, such as discount required and that of geographic location, etc. Based upon the subset of qualified suppliers customer can identify a supplier capable of providing the desired products/services.

The applicant's arguments that " Bissonette does not teach these features, either, It does not include, and it is not cited as including, the limitations of the amended claims set forth above. And because the amended features are not shown or suggested in the prior art, the limitations of independent claim 22 is not shown or suggested in any proposed combination of Hicks and Bissonette. Furthermore, Applicants respectfully submit that for reasons discussed above, the prior art lacks motivation to combine the references", are not persuasive for the reasons given above and already analyzed in the analysis for claims 1, 3, 6-7, 8, 10 and 13-14 above.

In view of the above analysis, rejection of claims 22,24, and 27-28are sustainable as being unpatentable over Hicks in view of Bissonette.

2.4. Applicant's arguments (see Remarks, pages 12) concerning claims 4-5, 11-12 and 25-26 have been considered but are not persuasive. The applicant argues

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that Elance does not teach the amended limitations in independent claims 1, 8 and 22.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). In the instant case, examiner has used combination of the teachings of Hicks/Bissonette and Elance to render claims 4-5, 11-12 and 25-26 obvious. Further, it is already analyzed above that Hicks/Bissonette teaches the newly added limitations in the currently added claims 1, 8 and 22. Therefore, rejection of claims 4-5, 11-12 and 25-26 is sustainable as being unpatentable over Hicks/Bissonette and Elance.

This is a Final action.

### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

3. The information disclosure statements filed on 3/23/2006 and 4/10/2006 have been considered.

4. Examiner cites particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims below for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested that, in preparing responses, the applicant fully consider the

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references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the examiner.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5.1. Claims 1, 3, 6-7, 8, 10, 13-14, 22, 24 and 27-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hicks (US Patent 6,615,184 B1) in view of Bissonette.

**Reference claims 1**, Hicks discloses, in a contract manufacturing



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framework, a method of providing access to manufacturing service and manufacturing management services that can be contracted, the method for comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a database including a plurality of Contract Manufacturing Organization data structures, wherein each Contract Manufacturing Organization data structure includes a description of a particular Contract Manufacturing Organization and manufacturing services provided by the Contract Manufacturing Organization that can be contracted for, and wherein the database further includes a plurality of hyperlinks to information (see at least Fig. 1, "38", col.5, lines 7-13, lines 27-32, col.6, lines 6-17, col.7, lines 6-9, col.7, line 47-col.8, line 10, col.10, lines 4-25. In Hicks, database "38" includes data/description on a plurality of service providers who can be contracted to offer their services of any type. Suppliers in Hicks correspond to CMOs in the claim because CMOs' are also service providers. Hicks teaches including a plurality of hyperlinks for suppliers' [CMOs'] websites which are outside of the database and information about the supplier [CMO] can be collected from the supplier website, see at least col.5, lines 11-13, "System server 36 directs customer terminal 32 to display supplier information stored on a supplier terminal 40 or in database 38. ", col.6, line 62-col.7, line 6, "This supplier contact information can include, for example, the supplier's name and address, ..... a *hyperlink to the supplier's web site*", and Fig.6 which shows the list of qualified suppliers [CMOs] selected from a list suppliers [CMOs]. Hick's system stores a plurality of hyperlinks of the suppliers [CMOs] and these hyperlinks are related to CMO websites for accessing CMO related information from the CMO website which is outside of the database. );

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(b) identifying a Contract Manufacturing Organization data structure based on request data from a user, (c) identifying a particular hyperlink based on the requested data wherein the hyperlink is related to Contract Manufacturing Organization data available from a source outside the database (d) sending the user the identified Contract Manufacturing Organization data structure so as to identify to the user a particular Contract Manufacturing Organization, and sending the user the identified link; (e) allowing the user to obtain additional information about the CMO identified by the COM data structure utilizing the identified hyperlink and (f) receiving order information for a new order from the user for manufacturing services from a particular Contract Manufacturing stored in the database (see at least col.3, line 62-col.4, line 19, col.6, line 67-col.7, line 9, col.8, lines 11-49, col.9, lines 2- 30 which teach searching the database on receipt of a user's query for service/product, identifying suppliers, that is CMOs and the hyperlinks embedded with the data structure representing the suppliers and sending this information to the users to enable them receive additional information about suppliers/CMOs' and place new orders (which will include receiving order information from the users for the services requested by him and this can include manufacturing services. Hicks teaches including a plurality of hyperlinks for suppliers' [CMOs'] websites which are outside of the database and information about the supplier [CMO] can be collected from the supplier website, see at least col.5, lines 11-13, "System server 36 directs customer terminal 32 to display supplier information stored on a supplier terminal 40 or in database 38. ", col.6, line 62-col.7, line 6, "This supplier contact information can include, for example, the supplier's name and address, ..... a

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*hyperlink to the supplier's web site*", and Fig.6 which shows the list of qualified suppliers [CMOs] selected from a list suppliers [CMOs]. Hick's system stores a plurality of hyperlinks of the suppliers [CMOs] and these hyperlinks are related to CMO websites for accessing CMO related information from the CMO website which is outside of the database. );

Hicks discloses checking suppliers/CMOs' based on the user specified price constraints, such as discounts (see at least col.3, line 63-col.4, line 3, col.8, lines 23-32), but does not disclose checking budget constraints, wherein budget constraints are calculated by comparing cost of the new order plus part order costs against an ordering budget to determine whether the cost of the new order would exceed the ordering budget and placing the new order for manufacturing services with the particular Contract Manufacturing Organization if the cost of the new order is within the budget constraints. However, Bissonette in the same field of endeavor, that is a financial management controlling orders placement, teaches the missing limitation (see at least col.5, lines 42-51, " *The system automatically checks the transaction against all limits, ..... it processes that transaction using the rules designated for this card debiting the default accounts and issuing a payment authorization to the payment authority 46. .... If the transaction does not pass the internal checks, such as exceeding an internal company single purchase limit or would cause a budget item to be exceeded, the transaction can be flagged for internal resolution. The system can be configured to go ahead and authorize payment for the purchase or it can be held*". Bissonette teaches that while making purchases its method and system provides a financial control to check if an allocated amount of budget is not exceeded (see col.5, lines 34-57) so that in individual purchaser, that is an employee while making purchases on behalf of

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his company does not exceed the single purchase limit. It would be obvious to one of an ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to apply Bissonette's teachings in the Hicks' system and method to apply the same financial control, as in Bissonette, on the purchase limits of the customers where those customers are employees of an organization and using Hicks' system and method in searching discounts off the prices of products/services the employees are buying for their organizations). In view of Bissonette, it would have been obvious to one of an ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have modified Hicks to incorporate Bissonette's teaching of applying financial controls and checking budget constraints, wherein budget constraints are calculated by comparing cost of the new order plus part order costs against an ordering budget to determine whether the cost of the new order would exceed the ordering budget and placing the new order for manufacturing services with the particular Contract Manufacturing Organization if the cost of the new order is within the budget constraints because it would ensure that the purchase amount is within the allocated funding otherwise the transaction is flagged for internal resolution.

**Regarding claim 3,** Hicks in view of Bissonette discloses a method of providing access to suppliers/CMOs providing services from a database which includes data structures related to them and also embedded hyperlinks to access their web sites. Claims 1 & 3 are method/process claims wherein the novelty of invention lies in the manipulative steps. Claim 3 recites that the CMO data structure further includes legal

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services, which qualifies the stored data but does not add anything significant to the manipulative steps of providing a database, identifying a CMO or a hyper link, sending user data, allowing user to obtain additional information from the hyperlink, receiving order information and placing order. Therefore, this data, " legal services" qualifies as non functional since there is no interrelationship between " legal services "and the manipulative steps of claim 1 - it does not matter what type of data or non functional descriptive material is claimed. In other words, the invention is not in the type of data i.e. pertaining to legal services or any other services , being claimed. The type of data stored is extraneous information. Thus, the claim is conceptually reduced to the manipulative steps of claim 1, that is : providing a database, identifying a CMO or a hyper link, sending user data, allowing user to obtain additional information from the hyperlink, receiving order information and placing order. Therefore, the differences between the recited limitations of claim 3 and the prior art of Hicks in view of Bissonette are only found in the nonfunctional descriptive material and are not functionally involved in the steps recited. The manipulative steps of claim 1, as cited above, would be performed the in the same manner regardless of the type of data, that is pertaining to legal services or any other services. Thus, this descriptive material will not distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art in terms of patentability, see *In re Gulack*, 703 F.2d 1381, 1385, 217 USPQ 401, 404 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 32 USPQ2d 1031 (Fed. Cir. 1994). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to store any type of data in the database, because such data does not functionally relate to the steps in the method

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steps of claim 1 and because the subjective interpretation of the data does not patentably distinguish the claimed invention.

**Regarding claims 6-7**, Hicks discloses that the database is accessed utilizing a network/Internet (see at least col. 4, lines 53-64).

**Regarding claims 8, 10, 13-14 and 22, 24, 27-28**, their limitations are closely parallel to the limitations of claims 1, 3, 6-7, already analyzed above and therefore these claims are also analyzed and rejected on the same basis. In claim 10 [dependency of claim 8], which is a computer program product claim, the type of stored data, that is legal services, or any other information related to supplier/CMO is nonfunctional descriptive material because it is not interrelated to the computer readable medium to implement a positive function. As a result, this data does not further limit any of the manipulative steps as recited in the independent claim 8 and further Hicks system can store any digitized data including data concerning legal services. Regarding the currently amended limitation in claim 22, that is querying the database using the request data to determine a subset of qualified Contract Manufacturing Organizations from the plurality of Contract Manufacturing Organization data structures, Hicks teaches this step, see Fig.6 and col.8, line 11-col.9, line 30. Based on the customer's search enquiry Hicks' system and method queries the database and determines a subset of qualified suppliers [CMOs] such as MACY's and STERN's. This subset of qualified suppliers must have met the customer's conditions, such as discount required and that of

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geographic location, etc. Based upon the subset of qualified suppliers customer can identify a supplier capable of providing the desired products/services.

5.2. Claims 4-5, 11-12, and 25-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hicks (US Patent 6,615,184 B1) in view of Bissonette and further in view of Elance.

**Regarding claims 3-4,** Hicks in view of Bissonette discloses claim 1 as analyzed above. Hicks does not disclose that the identified hyperlinks can be utilized to obtain additional information concerning patent licensing/multi-country licensing. However, in the field of same endeavor, that is providing companies information on contractors for providing procurement services, vendor network, administrative support services, Business strategy, engineering services, services for patent licensing/multi-country patent licensing projects, Elance (see complete article) discloses storing web based hyperlinks for these services identifying a particular hyperlink based on the request data and allowing the user to obtain additional information utilizing the identified hyperlink, wherein the hyperlink is capable of being utilized to obtain information concerning patent licensing/multi-country licensing. In view of Elance, it would have been obvious to one of an ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have modified Hicks in view of Bissonette to incorporate Elance's feature of storing hyperlinks for these services identifying a particular hyperlink based on the request data and allowing the user to obtain additional information utilizing the identified hyperlink, wherein the hyperlink is capable of being utilized to obtain information concerning

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patent licensing/multi-country licensing because, as explicitly disclosed in Elance, see page 1, it would provide Hicks easy access to the network of high-quality fabricators and other service providers, such as Vendor network, administrative services, and to safe-guard their new products/invention nationally and globally by obtaining information on patent licensing and multi-country patent licensing services.

Regarding claims, 11-12 and 25-26, their limitations are closely parallel to the limitations of claims 3-4 they are analyzed and rejected on the basis of same rationale.

### ***Conclusion***

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

(i) Giovannoli (US Patent 5,758,328) teaches determining a subset of qualified vendors/supplier based upon the request data for products/services (see at least Abstract, Figs 5 & 6, and col.5, lines 9-36).

(ii) US Patent 6,587,877 to Douglass et al. (see at least Abstract and col.7, line 27-col.8, line 5), US Patent 6,671,673 to Baseman et al. (see at least Abstract and col.18 line 65-col.19, line 20) and US Patent 6,408,337 to Dietz et al. (see at least col.6, lines 12-16 and col.10, lines 4-35), received in the IDS on 3/23/2006 disclose checking budget constraints while making purchases for products/services.



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7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

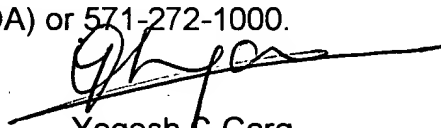
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yogesh C. Garg whose telephone number is 571-272-6756. The examiner can normally be reached on Increased Flex.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey A. Smith can be reached on 571-272-6763. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Yogesh C Garg  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 3625

YCG  
11/5/06